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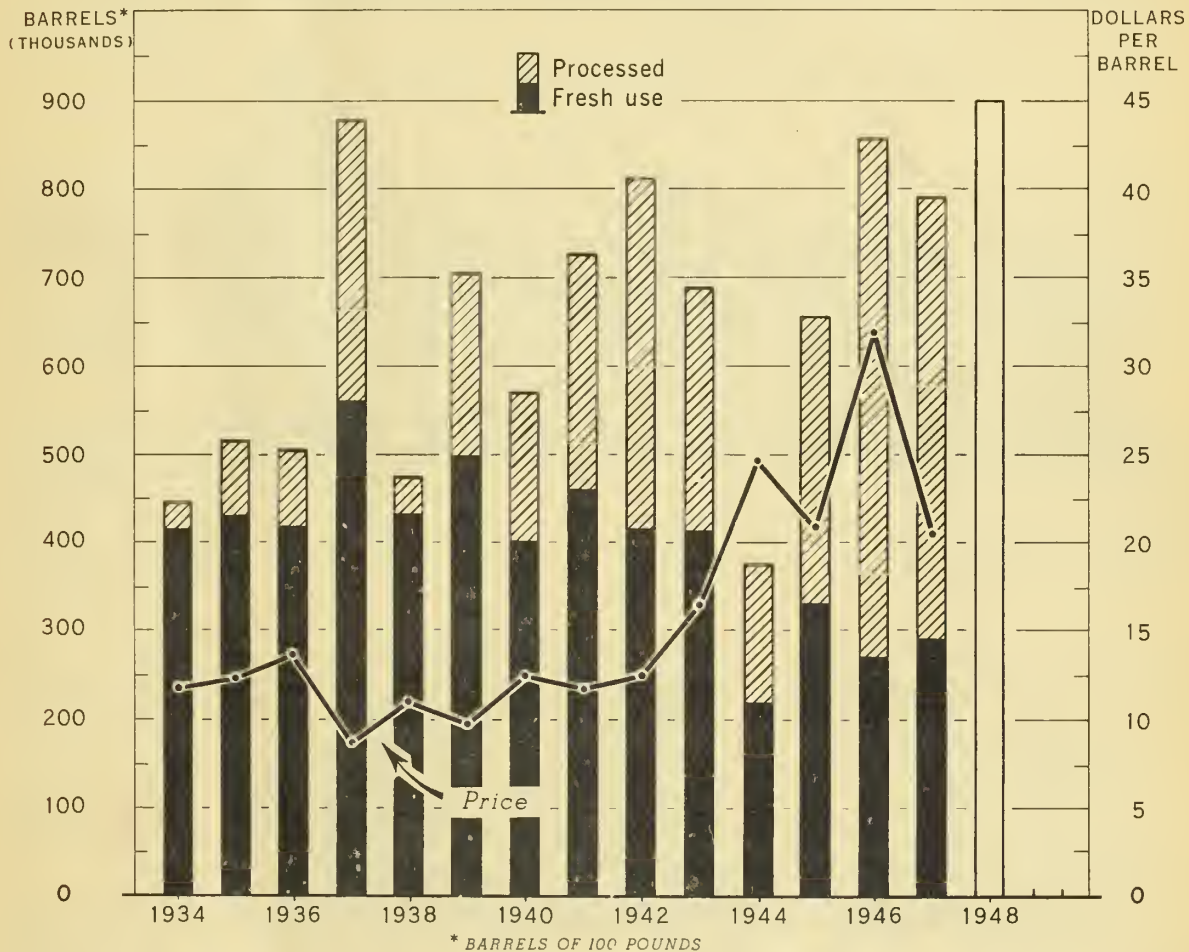
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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CRANBERRIES: SALES FOR FRESH USE, QUANTITY PROCESSED,
 AND SEASON AVERAGE PRICE PER BARREL RECEIVED
 BY GROWERS, UNITED STATES, 1934-48



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 46945 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The trend in production of cranberries has been upward since 1934. The quantity of cranberries processed has increased faster than total production. In 1934, only 7 per cent of the crop was processed. In 1946 and 1947 the quantity processed has been considerably over half total production. In both of these years, less than 300,000 barrels were used fresh in contrast to more than 400,000 every year before 1943. Prices of cranberries, as for other fruits, rose sharply during wartime and set a new record in 1946. Since then prices have declined.

GRAPES: QUANTITY USED FRESH (INCLUDING THAT USED ON FARMS WHERE GROWN) AND QUANTITIES PROCESSED, UNITED STATES, 1934-47



Total production of grapes has increased sharply since 1934. Since the quantity used fresh has changed very little, this increased production has been absorbed by crushing and drying. In recent years there has been an inverse relationship between the tonnage crushed and the tonnage dried. Wartime Government food orders and ceiling prices were important factors in grape utilization during the war period.

 T H E F R U I T S I T U A T I O N

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, November 2, 1948

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SUMMARY

Demand for fruit this fall and winter is expected to be about the same as a year earlier. Prices received by growers are expected to be higher for apples and pears this fall and winter than last because of smaller crops. But prices for cranberries and most tree nuts are expected to be lower because of record production. Prices for citrus fruits, grapes, and dried prunes probably will be about the same as last year.

Because Canada has eased its import restrictions on certain United States fruits and vegetables for the current quarter of 1948, Canada will import increased quantities of fresh and canned citrus fruits and juices from the United States. Also substantial quantities of grapes, previously excluded, may now be imported as the result of a new allotment of exchange for that purpose.

Total production of citrus fruit in 1948-49 probably will be as large as the near-record 1947-48 crop. Indications are that the 1948-49 crop of early and midseason oranges will set a new record, with production about 4.5 percent larger than that of 1947-48. A large part of these crops again will be processed, mostly into canned juice. Prices received by growers are expected to be about the same as last year.

Production of grapefruit in 1948-49 is estimated to be about one-tenth smaller than in 1947-48, but still about as large as the part of the old crop that was utilized. About as large a tonnage of the new crop as of the old probably will be processed. Prices received by growers for Florida grapefruit are expected to be about the same as for the 1947-48 crop, but prices for Texas grapefruit may be a little higher because of smaller production and a higher percentage of fruit of preferred sizes.

The 1948 deciduous fruit crop is about 12 percent smaller than the 1947 crop, 16 percent smaller than the record 1946 crop, and 5 percent smaller than the 1937-46 average. Most of the decrease this year is in apples, pears, and peaches.

The commercial apple crop of 96 million bushels this year was about one-seventh smaller than that in 1947, which was slightly smaller than average. Among the more important winter varieties yet to be marketed, outstanding differences in production this year compared with last year are: substantially more York apples but considerably fewer Delicious, Baldwin, Golden Delicious, Northern Spy, Rhode Island Greening, and Cortland. Prices received by growers for apples this season are expected to average somewhat higher than those received for the 1947 crop.

The 1948 total pear crop of 26 million bushels is one-fourth smaller than the 1947 crop and about one-eighth smaller than average. The crop of Bartlett pears in California, which provides most of the pears for commercial canning in the United States, is 28 percent smaller than last year. Prices to growers for 1948-crop pears -- both for fresh market sales and for those used in canning -- are expected to average higher than those received for the 1947 crop.

This year's total plum and prune crops are much smaller than the 1947 crops and much below average. Plums have brought growers somewhat lower prices this year than last, and the prices for dried prunes are about the same as last year, despite much smaller production. As long as prune production continues at about present levels, any substantial improvement in prices received by United States growers waits upon recovery of commercial export trade in dried prunes. In 1935-39, about 40 percent of the United States crop was exported.

Prices received by growers for the 1948 grape crop may average about the same as prices for the 1947 crop. The 1948 crop of 2,956,200 tons is 4 percent smaller than the 1947 crop but 9 percent larger than average. Production is smaller this year than last in California, but Washington has a record crop. Raisin production will be smaller this year, but more grapes may be crushed for juice and wine.

The record-large cranberry crop this year comes on top of a heavy carry-over of canned and frozen cranberries from the 1947 crop. Another large canned pack is likely this year. Wholesale prices for both fresh cranberries and canned cranberry products have been lowered substantially from last season's levels in an effort to avoid an even larger carry-over at the end of the 1948-crop season.

The 1948-49 packs of dried and canned fruits are expected to be moderately smaller than the 1947-48 packs. But supplies will be large enough to permit consumption per capita to continue at the 1947-48 rates. There will be an excess of dried fruits, and the Department of Agriculture has announced a program to purchase up to about 200,000 tons.

The 1948 pack of frozen fruit is expected to be about 7 percent larger than the 1947 pack.

The 1948-49 pack of canned fruit juices probably will be as large as the record 1947-48 pack. The old pack moved steadily into consumption at the relatively low prices of the past season, leaving stocks at the beginning of the new pack season at about the level of a year earlier.

With pecan production in 1948 setting a new high, total production of almonds, walnuts, filberts (hazelnuts), and pecans also sets a new record. Imports of tree nuts in the 1943-49 season are expected to be about as large as in the preceding season, and will constitute about one-third of total supplies. Prices received by growers for the 1948 crops probably will average lower than 1947 prices.

ORANGES

Record Crop of 56 Million Boxes of Early and Midseason Oranges . Forecast for 1948-49 Season

The 1948-49 crop of early and midseason oranges is forecast at 56 million boxes, based on October 1 condition. This production is a new record. It is 4.5 percent larger than the 1947-48 crop, 3 percent larger than the previous record crop in 1946-47, and 36 percent larger than the 1937-46 average.

The Florida crop of 34 million boxes of early and midseason oranges also sets a new record, 3 million boxes larger than the 1947-48 crop and 14 million larger than average. The California crop of 18.6 million boxes is nearly as large as both the 1947-48 crop and average. But the Texas crop of 2.7 million boxes is 400,000 boxes smaller than 1947-48 production, although nearly 800,000 above average. Harvest of the new crop got under way in Florida in September, and in Texas in October, while in California it is expected to begin in November.

Florida Valencia oranges, which usually start to market in February or early March, are estimated at 30 million boxes for the 1948-49 season. This prospective production is 2.6 million boxes larger than that of 1947-48 and nearly double the 1937-46 average. The Texas Valencia crop is estimated at 1.8 million boxes, 300,000 boxes smaller than in 1947-48 but nearly 500,000 larger than average. Growing conditions continue favorable for the new crop of California Valencia oranges, for which the first estimate of production will become available in December. Harvest of California Valencias usually starts about May 1 and ends in November.

The 1948-49 crop of Florida tangerines is estimated at 4 million boxes, the same as the 1947-48 crop and 19 percent larger than the 1937-46 average. Harvest of the Florida crop usually begins in November, reaches a peak in December in response to Christmas demand, and ends in late winter or early spring.

Total United States production of oranges and tangerines in 1948-49 is expected to be a little larger than the 114 million boxes in 1947-48.

Prices for Oranges This Winter Expected to be Near Last Year's Prices

Harvest of Florida oranges this fall is running a few weeks earlier than last year. Carlot rail and boat shipment of new-crop oranges from Florida amounted to 1,094 cars through October 23 this season, compared with 329 cars a year earlier from the 1947-48 crop.

At the principal auction markets, season opening prices for 1948-49 crop Florida oranges averaged about the same as opening prices a year earlier for the 1947-48 crop. Prices declined as shipments increased in October. After markets become well supplied this fall, prices are expected to level off near prices of a year earlier. Even with an expected strong demand for oranges for processing, it is doubtful that prices for the record early and midseason crop will rise much, if any, above last year's prices.

Carlot shipments of 1947-48 crop California Valencia oranges continued heavy during September, were moderate in October, and will end in November. Because market supplies during September and October were smaller than in these two months in 1947, auction prices averaged moderately higher.

GRAPEFRUIT

1948-49 Grapefruit Crop Estimated to be About 10 Percent Smaller Than 1947-48 Crop

Production of grapefruit in the United States in 1948-49, excluding California summer grapefruit, is estimated at 54 million boxes, about 10 percent smaller than comparable production in 1947-48 but 18 percent larger than the 1937-46 average. The California summer crop usually is about 2 million boxes. However, the first estimate of that crop for 1949 will not be made until December.

The new crop of grapefruit in Florida is estimated at 31 million boxes, 6 percent smaller than the 1947-48 crop but 30 percent larger than average. Most of the decrease this season is in varieties other than seedless. The new crop in Texas is estimated at 18.5 million boxes, 20 percent smaller than the 1947-48 crop but slightly larger than average. The smaller Texas crop this season is primarily the result of unfavorable weather at blooming time last winter. Harvest of new-crop grapefruit got under way in Florida in September and in Texas in October.

Prices for Grapefruit Expected to Continue Low This Winter

Carlot shipments of 1948-49 crop Florida grapefruit attained volume early in September, about three weeks earlier than for 1947-48 crop grapefruit in September 1947. Rail and boat shipments totaled 2,202 cars through October 23 this season, compared with 1,955 a year earlier. The carlot movement of new-crop Texas grapefruit got under way in mid-October.

The first offerings of new-crop Florida grapefruit at the principal auction markets brought prices averaging moderately lower than first sales a year earlier.

As shipments increased, prices broke sharply. However, they then rose moderately as fruit improved in quality with the advance of the season. At mid-October, prices were near the levels of a year earlier. Prices probably will drift a little lower during November and December as marketings continue to increase. Prices for Florida grapefruit probably will level off near last year's prices, but prices for Texas grapefruit may be a little higher mainly because of reduced production. In the 1947-48 season, substantial quantities of grapefruit were not utilized because of low prices -- 3.7 million boxes in Florida, 2.3 million in Texas, and 0.9 million in Arizona.

LEMONS AND LIMES

November Marks End of Season for 1947-48 Crop California Lemons and Beginning of Season for 1948-49 Crop

Growing conditions continue favorable for the 1948-49 crop of California lemons, for which the first estimate of production will be made in November. Production in 1947-48 was 12.7 million boxes.

The season for the 1947-48 crop in California is expected to end in early November. Through October 23 of the 1947-48 season, a total of the 15,376 cars had been shipped by rail and boat, compared with 16,634 cars in the corresponding part of the 1946-47 season.

For the week ended October 23, 1948, prices for California lemons at the 10 principal auction markets averaged \$6.56 per box, compared with \$5.19 a year earlier. Prices received by growers in mid-October averaged \$4.32 per box, all methods of sale, compared with \$2.31 a year earlier. The season average price per box received by growers for the 1947-48 crop is estimated at \$3.71, which is 1 percent lower than the average price for the 1946-47 crop.

1948-49 Crop of Florida Limes Estimated at 200,000 Boxes

Production of limes in Florida in 1948-49 is estimated at 200,000 boxes, 18 percent larger than the 1947-48 crop and 35 percent larger than average. Because market movement of the new crop was heavy during the summer months, as is usual, the greater part of the crop had been marketed by mid-October. Growers received an average of \$2.16 per box in mid-October, compared with \$2.30 in October 1947. The season average price per box received by growers for the 1947-48 crop was \$3.92.

APPLES

1948 Commercial Crop
Smaller Than Average

The 1948 apple crop in commercial areas, estimated October 1 at 96,319,000 bushels, is 15 percent smaller than the 1947 crop and 16 percent smaller than the 1937-46 average. Production in the Western States is 19 percent below last year but only 3 percent below the 10-year average. The Western States crop is about the same percentage (44 percent) of the total commercial crop as it was last year (46 percent).

In the Eastern States, the commercial crop is only 1 percent smaller than last year's below-average crop, but 21 percent smaller than the 10-year average.

Production in the North Atlantic section of the Eastern States is down about one-fifth from last year but the crop in the South Atlantic section is about 1-1/2 times the very short 1947 crop.

The commercial crop in the Central States is about one-third smaller than the 1947 crop, which was slightly smaller than average.

Changes by Varieties

Although the total commercial apple crop is considerably smaller this year than last, the crop of certain varieties is actually larger than last year. There are considerably more Yorks this year but about the same quantity of Winesaps, Staymans, McIntosh, Romes, and Ben Davis. There are moderately less Yellow Newtown, and considerably less Jonathan, Cortland, Golden Delicious, Northern Spy, Rhode Island Greening, Delicious, and Baldwins.

The quality of the crop is generally good to excellent this year for most varieties and in most areas, but sizes are smaller than last year, particularly in the Winesap, Newtown, and Gravenstein varieties. Size and quality are uneven in the South Atlantic States, but Yorks, the most important variety produced in that section, are turning out unusually well.

Carlot Shipments to Date
Lower Than Last Year

In contrast to last year, the apple crop this year is later than usual, both in the Western States and in the New England States, but is nearly a week earlier than usual in the middle Western (Central) States.

Both the timing and the relative size of the crop are reflected in the carlot rail and boat shipments of apples this season through October 23, which total 9,411 cars, little more than half as many as for the same period last year. At the same time, truck shipments -- drawing more heavily from Central and Eastern States -- have been heavier thus far this fall than last.

Cold-Storage Holdings Low

Only 4,817,000 bushels of apples were in cold storage on October 1 this year in contrast to 10,435,000 bushels a year earlier. About 12 percent of the apples in storage this October were Western ^{1/} apples but a year earlier more than two-thirds of the apples in storage were Western. The much lower holdings of Western apples this year are due to the later season.

Higher Prices Expected This Season

Because of the considerably smaller crop this year, growers probably will receive somewhat higher prices for the 1948 crop than the season-average price of \$1.78 per bushel they received for the 1947 crop. Both at New York and at Chicago, auction prices for all Western apples in early October were substantially higher this year than last. However, the United States average price for apples received by growers October 15, 1948, was \$2.20, virtually the same as the \$2.19 received a year earlier. Apple prices are expected to rise seasonally after November.

PEARS

Pear Crop Below Average

The 1948 pear crop, estimated at 26,358,000 bushels, is 25 percent smaller than last year's record large crop and 13 percent smaller than the 1937-46 average. All regions and all important States have smaller crops than last year, and all are smaller than average except Oregon where the crop is a little above average.

Fewer Bartletts for Canning This Year

The crop of Bartletts this year in California, which provides most of the pears canned in the United States, is estimated at 8,917,000 bushels, or 28 percent smaller than last year and 8 percent less than average. Including also Washington and Oregon, the total Bartlett crop in the Pacific Coast States is placed at 14,884,000 bushels, which may be compared with 20,465,000 bushels produced last year and 16,594,000 bushels for the 1937-46 average.

^{1/} Western apples are those grown in Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Montana, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico.

Other varieties in the Pacific Coast States total 6,053,000 bushels this year, compared to 7,940,000 bushels last year and 5,814,000 bushels for the 10-year average.

Shipments to Date Much
Lighter Than Last Year

Carlot rail and boat shipments of pears this season through October 23 totaled 6,758 cars, only about half as many as the 14,758 cars shipped in the same period last year. The lower shipments thus far this year, of course, are due to the smaller crop and to the later season.

These same factors are reflected also in the cold-storage holdings, which on October 1, 1948 were 3,882,000 bushels, in contrast to 6,639,000 bushels a year earlier. More than one-half of the pears in storage on this date this year were Bartletts, whereas a year earlier less than one-fifth were Bartletts.

Higher Prices This Year

Although carry-over stocks of canned pears this year were about double those of a year earlier, demand for canning pears was strong. Grower prices for canning pears will average higher than the \$61.00 per ton average (equivalent on tree) received for 1947-crop pears sold for canning. Prices which growers will receive on all pears this season probably will average somewhat higher than last, when they averaged \$1.96 per bushel.

PLUMS AND PRUNES

Crops Smaller Than Last Year
And Smaller Than Average

The 1948 plum and prune crops are much smaller than last year's crops and much smaller than average. The plum crop in California totaled 66,000 tons this year, compared with 74,000 tons in 1947 and 75,100 tons average for 1937-46. The Michigan plum crop amounted to only 3,500 tons this year, considerably smaller than the 1947 crop of 4,000 tons or the 10-year average of 4,290 tons.

Production of both fresh and dried prunes this year was smaller than last year in all States except Oregon, and below average in all States except Idaho. The 177,000 tons of dried prunes produced in California this year were 12 percent less than the 1947 production and about 15 percent less than the 10-year average.

The crop of prunes for all purposes (fresh basis) in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, estimated at 92,500 tons, is only slightly smaller than the 1947 crop of 94,500 tons, but much smaller than the 10-year average of 128,750 tons.

Utilization of the 1948 crop in these 3 States was as follows: Sold fresh 49,150 tons; canned 17,100 tons; frozen 900 tons; and dried (dry basis) 1,600 tons. The corresponding figures for the 1947 crop are: Sold fresh 57,130 tons; canned 26,170 tons; frozen 1,250 tons; and dried (dry basis) 400 tons. In addition, 300 tons (fresh basis) of the 1948 crop went into other forms of processing, compared with 600 tons of the 1947 crop so used. Farm households in the 3 States used 4,650 tons of the 1948 crop, almost the same total quantity as the 4,600 tons of the 1947 crop so used.

Practically all of the California prune crop is dried and sold except for about 200 tons (dry basis) used in farm households.

Lower Prices for 1948-Crop Plums

In spite of the smaller production this year, prices received by growers for 1948-crop plums averaged only \$148 per ton, \$6 per ton lower than the average received for the 1947 crop.

Prices received by growers for 1948-crop dried prunes probably will not be much different from the \$148 per ton (dried basis) received for the 1947 crop, despite smaller production this year. This situation arises from the present difficulty in finding satisfactory foreign markets for the exportable surplus.

GRAPES

1948 Grape Crop Is 4 Percent Smaller Than 1947 Crop

Total production of grapes in the United States has been estimated, as of October 1, at 2,956,200 tons, fresh weight. This tonnage is 4 percent smaller than production in 1947, 5 percent smaller than the record crop in 1946, but 9 percent larger than the 1937-46 average.

California, as usual, leads all States with a 1948 production of 2,773,000 tons, or 94 percent of the reported total for the United States. Although the California crop this year is 3 percent smaller than the 1947 crop it is 11 percent larger than average. It is expected that a smaller tonnage of grapes will be dried as raisins this year than last. But a larger tonnage probably will be crushed for wine and juice.

The Washington crop of 23,500 tons of grapes this year is record large, 10 percent larger than the 1947 crop and 79 percent larger than average. Among the principal grape producing States of the East, the New York crop of 60,800 tons is about 1 percent larger than the 1947 crop, while the Michigan crop of 28,000 tons is 34 percent smaller, the Pennsylvania crop of 16,600 tons is 8 percent smaller, and the Ohio crop of 11,000 tons is 29 percent smaller. The Arkansas crop of 11,100 tons is 12 percent smaller than the 1947 crop.

Grower Prices for 1948 Grape Crop
May Average About the Same As
Prices for 1947 Crop

Prices received by growers for grapes have averaged a little higher thus far this season than last, mainly because of higher prices for table and juice varieties. Prices for fresh grapes in November and December, marketed mostly from storage, also may average a little higher than in the same months of 1947. Grower prices for the entire 1948 crop may average about the same as the \$40 per ton for the 1947 crop.

Because of the lateness of the grape crop in the Western States, total carlot shipments of fresh grapes through October 23 this season of 21,674 cars were 26 percent less than in the same part of the 1947-48 season.

CRANBERRIES

New Record Crop

The 1948 cranberry crop, estimated at 899,000 barrels, exceeds the previous record-large crop (1937) by 2 percent. The 1947 crop was 790,200 barrels, and the 1937-46 average was only 673,940 barrels. The crop is larger than last year and above average in all 5 States reported except New Jersey. Production has gained most rapidly the past few years in Wisconsin, Washington, and Oregon. Generally, the crop is of good quality. However, berries this year are somewhat smaller than usual in Massachusetts; some damage from sun scald was noted in New Jersey, and the crop is later than usual in the West.

Lower Prices This Year

Because this record large crop follows the large crops of 1946 and 1947, from which there were large carry-overs of canned and frozen cranberries, opening prices this year for both canned and fresh berries were substantially lower. For example, New York City wholesale prices for Massachusetts Early Black cranberries in the first two weeks of October this year averaged about \$4.04 per quarter-barrel box, little more than half the price of \$7.24 a year earlier. Opening wholesale prices on canned cranberries were about one-seventh lower than last year. In addition to these sharp reductions in price, the industry is conducting an aggressive sales program designed to avoid an increase in the carry-over of canned cranberries at the end of the 1948-crop season.

Another factor which may be significant is the fact that the supply of turkeys this fall is smaller and the price higher than last year. Prices received by cranberry growers for this year's crop are expected to average moderately lower than the \$20.40 per barrel 5-State average received for the 1947 crop.

DRIED FRUIT

Total production of dried fruits in 1948-49 may be about 500,000 tons, processed weight, compared with about 600,000 tons in 1947-48. Production of dried prunes is estimated at about 184,000 tons, processed weight, in 1948-49, about 9 percent smaller than in 1947-48. Production of raisins probably will be about 210,000 tons, processed weight, 30 percent smaller than production in 1947-48. Dried apples, apricots, peaches, pears, figs, and dates will comprise the remaining tonnage.

Even the reduced total tonnage this year is considerably in excess of probable domestic consumption. Per capita consumption in the 1948-49 season may be near the 4.5 pounds estimated for 1947-48. To help move the 1948-49 pack of dried fruit, the Department of Agriculture has announced a program through which it will purchase up to about 200,000 tons. Approximate maximum purchases are as follows: raisins and dried prunes, 85,000 tons each; dried figs, 12,000 tons; dried apricots, 6,000 tons, evaporated apples (white stock), 5,500 tons; and dried pears, 1,500 tons. Through November 2 this season, the Commodity Credit Corporation had purchased 19,312.5 tons of dried prunes. Also processors had been invited to submit offers to sell an initial 20,000 tons of raisins.

CANNED FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

Supplies of Canned Fruits Will Be About As Large in 1948-49 As in 1947-48

The 1948-49 pack of commercially-canned fruits may approximate 2.5 billion pounds, the equivalent of about 57 million cases of 24 No. 2-1/2 cans. The 1947-48 pack was about 2.7 billion pounds or 62 million cases. The packs of various fruits are smaller this season than in the 1947-48 season, with the largest decreases in pears, apples, and applesauce. On the other hand, the packs of a few fruits are larger, notably those of apricots and sour cherries.

As usual, the domestic pack of canned fruits will be supplemented by substantial shipments of canned pineapple from Hawaii, and by imports of canned pineapple, olives in brine, and minor quantities of miscellaneous fruits from other countries. Total supplies in the 1948-49 season will be about as large as in the season just closed. Exports are expected to be down and military procurement up slightly. Supplies available to civilians probably will permit per capita consumption to continue at an annual rate of about 19 pounds.

1948-49 Pack of Canned Citrus Juices
May be As Large As Record 1947-48 Pack

The 1948-49 pack of canned citrus juices may be as large as the record 1947-48 pack, and it even may exceed it. The 1947-48 pack was about 2 billion pounds, or the equivalent of about 69 million cases of 24 No. 2 cans. This estimate includes concentrated juice on a single-strength basis but not frozen. About 40 percent was single-strength orange juice. With a record-large crop of early and midseason oranges in prospect for 1948-49 and the probability of a record or near-record Valencia crop, large supplies again will be available for processing, mostly into canned juice. A substantial increase also will occur in frozen juice. Even though the 1948-49 grapefruit crop is about 10 percent smaller than the 1947-48 crop, there probably will be available for processing as large a tonnage as actually was so utilized in the 1947-48 season, when about 11 percent of the crop was not utilized because of low prices. With retail prices at or near the relatively low prices of the season just closing, demand probably would be strong enough in the season ahead to move into consumption another pack of 69 million cases of canned citrus juices.

The 1948-49 pack of canned non-citrus juices probably will be nearly as large as the 1947-48 pack. It probably will constitute about one-fifth of the total 1948-49 pack of canned fruit juices. Shipments of canned pineapple juice from Hawaii are expected to be about as large as in the 1947-48 season. Total stocks of canned citrus juices at the beginning of the new pack season this fall are estimated to be about as large as a year ago. Somewhat larger stocks of orange juice are about offset by smaller stocks of grapefruit juice. Total supplies of canned fruit juices may be a little larger in 1948-49 than in 1947-48. Supplies available for domestic consumption in 1948-49 will permit per capita consumption of about 17 pounds, slightly higher than in 1947-48.

FROZEN FRUITS

Commercial production of frozen fruits, berries, and fruit juices in 1948 is expected to approximate 375 million pounds, or to be about 7 percent larger than the 1947 pack of about 350 million pounds. The larger pack this year is expected to result mainly from the record output of frozen strawberries. Some increases over 1947 also are expected in frozen sour cherries and frozen fruit juices.

Cold-storage stocks on October 1, 1948 amounted to about 375 million pounds, 7 percent smaller than stocks a year earlier. Frozen strawberries comprised about 104 million pounds, or 28 percent of total stocks on October 1, 1948. Stocks of this item on this date were about 69 percent larger than a year earlier. Frozen cherries in cold storage October 1, 1948, were about 70 million pounds, or 19 percent of the total. In addition to strawberries, only grapes and fruit juices and purees were in storage in larger quantities October 1, 1948 than on that date in 1947. Per capita consumption of frozen fruits, berries, and fruit juices in 1948 probably will be slightly under the 3.2 pounds of 1947.

TREE NUTS

1948 Crop of Four Major Tree Nuts Estimated at 193,232 Tons

Production of the four major tree nuts -- almonds, walnuts, filberts, (hazelnuts), and pecans -- sets a new record of 193,232 tons in 1948, 19 percent larger than production in 1947. Production of each kind of tree nuts in 1948 is as follows: almonds, 29,600 tons; walnuts, 71,600 tons; filberts, 7,290 tons; and pecans, 84,842 tons. The tonnage of each kind is considerably above average, and that of pecans also sets a new record.

Domestic production will be supplemented by imports of domestic-type nuts. In addition, there will be imports of Brazil nuts, cashews, chestnuts, and other nuts. Imports probably will comprise about one-third of total supplies in the 1948-49 season. Only minor exports seem likely. Consumption is expected to continue at an annual rate of a little over 1 pound (shelled basis) per person in the 1948-49 season.

Prices for 1948-Crop Tree Nuts Generally Lower Than 1947 Prices

On the New York City wholesale market, prices for domestic almonds, filberts, and pecans were lower at mid-October than a year earlier, while prices for walnuts were slightly higher. Prices for imported nuts were near last year's levels, except for considerably lower prices for almonds and filberts. Season average prices received by growers for the large 1948 crops of almonds, filberts, and pecans probably will average lower than 1947 prices.

Table 1.-Citrus fruits: Production, average 1937-46, annual 1946 and 1947, and indicated 1948; condition of the new crop on October 1, average 1937-46, annual 1947 and 1948

Crop and State.	Production 1/				Condition October 1 1/		
	Average 1937-46	1946	1947	Indi- cated 1948	Average 1937-46	1947	1948
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	Percent	Percent	Percent
ORANGES							
California, all	48,902	53,530	45,600	---	77	77	78
Navels and misc. 2/ ..	18,846	19,670	18,900	18,600	76	75	79
Valencias	30,056	33,860	26,700	---	78	78	78
Florida, all	36,490	3/53,700	58,400	64,000	74	67	72
Early and midseason ..	20,005	3/30,500	31,000	34,000	4/73	67	73
Valencias	16,485	23,200	27,400	30,000	4/71	67	70
Texas, all	3,242	5,000	5,200	4,500	74	79	62
Early and midseason 2/:	1,931	3,150	3,100	2,700	--	79	62
Valencias	1,310	1,850	2,100	1,800	--	79	63
Arizona, all	795	1,200	3/780	1,180	75	62	65
Navels and misc. 2/ ..	372	600	3/480	580	--	55	65
Valencias	423	600	300	600	--	70	66
Louisiana 2/	298	410	300	320	70	55	66
5 States 5/	89,727	113,840	110,280	---	76	73	75
Total early							
and midseason 6/	41,452	54,330	53,780	56,200	--	--	--
Total Valencias	48,275	59,510	56,500	---	--	--	--
TANGERINES							
Florida	3,360	3/4,700	3/4,000	4,000	63	66	64
ALL ORANGES & TANGERINES:							
5 States 5/	93,087	118,540	114,280	---	--	--	--
GRAPEFRUIT							
Florida, all	23,920	3/29,000	3/33,000	31,000	63	63	62
Seedless	9,640	3/14,000	3/14,800	14,500	4/67	64	62
Other	14,280	3/15,000	3/18,200	16,500	4/60	62	62
Texas	17,488	3/23,300	3/23,200	18,500	66	73	50
Arizona	3,301	3/4,100	3/3,000	3,600	74	73	65
California, all	2,769	3,120	2,880	---	76	78	78
Desert Valleys	1,158	1,220	960	1,150	4/80	75	77
Other	1,612	1,900	1,920	---	4/77	80	78
4 States 5/	47,478	59,520	62,080	---	66	68	58
LEMONS							
California	12,808	13,800	12,700	---	75	77	78
LIMES							
Florida	148	170	170	200	65	46	49

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In Calif., picking usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1 of the same year as the bloom. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or eliminated account of economic conditions. 2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/ Includes the following quantities not harvested and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions (1,000 boxes): 1946, Fla., early and midseason oranges - 900; tangerines-800; other, 1800; Texas grapefruit-500; Arizona grapefruit-923; 1947:-Fla., tangerines-600; grapefruit-seedless 2,400; other 1,300; Texas grapefruit-2,300; Arizona Navels and misc., oranges-6; grapefruit-944. 4/ Short-time average. 5/ Net content of box varies. 6/In Calif., and Ariz., Navels and miscellaneous.

Table 2.-Oranges: Total weekly shipments from producing areas,
August-October 1947 and 1948 1/

Period	1947				1948			
	Calif.-	Arizona	Florida	Texas	Calif.-	Arizona	Florida	Texas
	Valencias:				Valencias:			
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Season through:								
August 21	22,574	---	---	22,574	16,733	---	---	16,733
Week ended:								
August 28 ..	1,562	---	---	1,562	1,007	---	---	1,007
September 4 ..	1,372	---	---	1,372	1,157	---	---	1,157
11 ..	1,508	---	---	1,508	1,145	---	---	1,145
18 ..	1,326	---	---	1,326	1,162	41	---	1,203
25 ..	1,335	3	---	1,338	1,290	15	---	1,305
October 2 ..	1,349	8	2	1,359	1,199	88	---	1,287
9 ..	1,268	29	107	1,404	1,106	376	16	1,498
16 ..	1,373	153	194	1,720	975	959	23	1,957
23 ..	1,391	653	178	2,222	751	1,219	31	2,001
Season through:								
October 23 ..	35,058	846	481	36,385	26,525	2,698	70	29,293

1/ Rail, boat, and truck. Interstate truck shipments from California - Arizona; interstate and intrastate truck shipments (excluding trucked to canners and to boats) from Florida. All data subject to revision. Figures include oranges which were in mixed - citrus shipments.

Compiled from records of Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 3.-Grapefruit and lemons: Total weekly shipments from producing areas,
August-October, 1947 and 1948 1/

Period	Grapefruit								Lemons	
	1947				1948				1947	1948
	Fla.	Texas	Calif.-	Total	Fla.	Texas	Calif.-	Total	Calif.	Calif.
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Season through:										
August 21 ..	---	---	4,332	4,332	---	---	2,341	2,341	14,251	13,386
Week ended:										
August 28 ..	---	---	76	76	4	---	80	84	440	266
September 4 ..	---	---	65	65	70	---	96	166	227	291
11 ..	---	---	57	57	405	---	53	458	186	272
18 ..	1	---	43	44	289	---	23	312	275	273
25 ..	56	---	32	88	303	---	16	319	241	237
October 2 ..	367	---	9	376	408	1	10	419	227	216
9 ..	731	5	3	739	688	1	10	699	210	195
16 ..	752	43	1	796	804	24	10	838	211	180
23 ..	587	228	14	829	755	105	11	871	173	157
Season through:										
October 23 ..	2,494	276	4,632	7,402	3,726	131	2,650	6,507	16,441	15,473

1/ Rail, boat, and truck. Interstate truck shipments from California-Arizona; interstate and intrastate truck shipments (excluding trucked to canners and to boats) from Florida. All data subject to revision. Figures includes grapefruit and lemons which were in mixed-citrus shipments.

Compiled from records of Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 4.-Citrus fruits: Weighted average auction, price per box at New York and Chicago, August-October, 1947 and 1948

Market, month and week	Oranges				Grapefruit				Lemons	
	California		Florida		California		Florida		California	
	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
NEW YORK										
August	5.15	4.94	4.85	---	3.74	4.13	2.22	2.75	11.07	5.18
September ..	4.60	5.95	---	3.90	5.73	3.34	5.50	3.11	8.24	10.07
Week ended:										
October 1:	4.50	6.16	---	3.38	4.83	2.03	5.10	3.90	5.59	8.71
8:	5.11	5.88	---	3.99	3.22	---	5.78	4.28	5.35	8.02
15:	5.17	6.16	3.48	3.12	4.42	---	3.86	3.70	4.86	7.19
22:	4.65	4.31	3.14	3.05	---	---	2.92	2.99	4.70	5.87
CHICAGO										
August	5.12	5.10	---	---	3.51	4.03	---	2.03	11.16	6.62
September ..	4.64	6.08	---	---	5.61	2.58	---	2.70	7.70	8.27
Week ended:										
October 1:	5.09	6.16	---	---	4.91	2.56	5.10	3.30	6.29	7.42
8:	5.29	6.12	---	---	3.46	---	4.71	4.02	5.46	7.54
15:	5.06	5.82	---	4.08	---	---	3.48	3.50	5.61	7.55
22:	4.54	4.77	4.10	2.74	---	---	3.08	3.23	6.26	7.28

Compiled from weekly reports of the California Fruit Growers Exchange, New York, and the Fruit and Vegetable Reporter, Chicago.

Table 5.-Strawberries: Acreage, average 1938-47, annual 1948 and indicated 1949 1/

Average:			Indi-:	Average:			Indi-
Group and State	1938-47:	1948	cated ::	Group and State	1938-47:	1948	cated
			1949 ::				1949
	Acres	Acres	Acres		Acres	Acres	Acres
Winter:				Mid-spring:			
Florida	4,780	4,500	4,700	Maryland	4,600	3,000	3,000
Early spring:				Delaware	1,960	1,050	1,100
Louisiana	18,570	19,000	20,000	Calif., other	2,200	2,800	3,400
Alabama	2,690	2,200	2,100	Group total	56,840	47,280	49,820
Texas	1,200	1,400	1,000	Late spring:			
Calif., S. Dist.	1,410	1,200	1,500	New Jersey ...	3,290	3,400	3,500
Group total ..	23,850	23,800	24,600	Pennsylvania ..	2,840	1,900	1,900
Mid-spring:				Ohio	3,370	2,000	1,900
South Carolina ..	260	250	350	Indiana	2,160	1,900	2,000
North Carolina ..	4,110	2,300	2,400	New York	3,900	3,500	3,600
Tennessee	9,170	8,500	7,600	Michigan	7,590	7,500	7,500
Arkansas	12,710	10,400	12,000	Wisconsin	2,040	2,300	2,300
Oklahoma	820	900	1,800	Iowa	1,040	900	900
Kansas	1,210	1,780	1,370	Utah	990	950	950
Missouri	4,530	4,000	4,400	Oregon	9,890	15,000	15,500
Illinois	3,470	3,000	2,700	Washington ...	5,430	6,600	6,400
Kentucky	5,770	5,000	4,800	Group total	42,530	45,950	46,450
Virginia	5,770	4,300	4,400				
				All States	128,000	121,530	125,570

1/ Includes acreage from which the production for processing is taken.

Table 6.-Apples, commercial: Production, average 1937-46,
annual 1947, and indicated 1948 1/

State or area	Average 1937-46	1947	Indi- cated 1948	State or area	Average 1937-46	1947	Indi- cated 1948
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	686	930	949	Iowa	198	108	136
New Hampshire ...	736	838	732	Missouri	1,343	1,630	940
Vermont	626	799	859	Nebraska	226	88	96
Massachusetts ...	2,489	2,864	2,376	Kansas	668	755	495
Rhode Island	227	187	153				
Connecticut	1,302	1,273	864	North Central	19,501	18,766	12,736
New York	15,059	15,045	12,500				
New Jersey	2,899	1,935	1,584	Kentucky	293	276	270
Pennsylvania	8,031	6,612	4,746	Tennessee	355	396	290
				Arkansas	666	756	626
North Atlantic	32,056	30,483	24,763				
				South Central	1,313	1,428	1,186
Delaware	839	334	357				
Maryland	1,737	938	1,060	Total Central ..	20,814	20,194	13,922
Virginia	10,698	5,072	9,350				
West Virginia ...	4,242	2,820	3,450	Montana	276	238	221
North Carolina ...	1,065	768	960	Idaho	2,307	2,075	1,680
				Colorado	1,501	1,568	1,395
South Atlantic	18,581	9,932	15,177	New Mexico	746	620	850
				Utah	466	505	514
Total Eastern ...	50,637	40,415	39,940	Washington	27,606	33,480	28,652
				Oregon	2,925	2,864	2,785
Ohio	4,360	3,038	1,936	California	7,780	11,082	6,360
Indiana	1,452	1,489	1,054				
Illinois	3,136	4,187	2,597	Western	43,607	52,432	42,457
Michigan	7,233	6,400	4,830				
Wisconsin	704	799	599				
Minnesota	181	272	53	35 States	115,058	113,041	96,319

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State and include fruit produced for sale to commercial processors as well as for sale for fresh consumption. For some States in certain years production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

Table 7.-Cranberries: Production in principal States, average 1937-46,
annual 1946 and 1947 and indicated 1948

State	Average 1937-46	1946	1947	Indi- cated 1948	State	Average 1937-46	1946	1947	Indi- cated 1948
	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels		Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
Mass.	445,600	553,000	485,000	540,000	Wash. ...	26,710	42,000	48,000	52,000
N. J.	86,100	101,000	82,000	67,000	Oreg. ...	9,730	15,100	14,200	15,000
Wis.	105,800	145,000	161,000	225,000	Total	673,940	856,100	790,200	899,000

Table 8.-Apples, western: Weighted average auction price per box, all grades, at New York and Chicago, July-October, 1947 and 1948

Market, month and week	Washington						All Western		California	
	Delicious		Jonathan		Rome Beauty		Leading varieties		Gravenstein	
	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
NEW YORK										
July	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.38	---	3.38	---
August	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.36	3.61	2.36	3.61
Week ended:										
September 3 :	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.92	3.22	3.92	3.22
10 :	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.36	2.57	4.36	2.57
17 :	6.19	---	3.68	---	---	---	4.78	1.98	---	1.98
24 :	5.19	---	4.50	---	---	---	5.20	2.38	---	2.38
October 1 :	4.42	6.39	2.88	---	4.17	---	4.28	6.10	---	---
8 :	4.39	5.09	---	3.59	---	---	4.40	4.96	---	---
15 :	4.16	4.65	---	---	3.83	3.47	4.15	4.50	---	---
22 :	3.64	4.35	2.81	---	3.72	3.96	3.68	4.30	---	---
CHICAGO										
July	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.85	1.62	2.85	1.62
August	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.33	3.59	2.33	3.59
Week ended:										
September 3 :	---	---	5.14	---	---	---	4.95	2.40	3.10	2.40
10 :	---	---	4.62	---	---	---	4.70	2.25	3.89	2.25
17 :	5.14	---	3.61	---	---	---	4.07	1.15	2.62	1.15
24 :	4.18	---	3.05	4.78	4.44	---	3.62	5.39	2.94	---
October 1 :	4.02	5.13	3.06	3.37	3.70	---	3.51	4.20	---	---
8 :	3.80	4.45	3.04	3.07	---	3.86	3.50	3.94	---	---
15 :	3.27	4.07	2.85	3.21	3.54	3.41	3.25	3.75	---	---
22 :	3.13	4.10	2.68	3.22	2.95	3.19	2.96	3.72	---	---

Compiled from the New York Daily Fruit Reporter and the Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 9.-Pears, western: Weighted average auction price per box, all grades, at New York and Chicago, August-October, 1947 and 1948

Market, month and week	Bartlett		Bosc		D'Anjou	
	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
New York:						
August	4.23	6.46	3.69	---	5.00	---
September	5.68	5.21	4.21	---	4.50	3.58
Week ended: October 1 :	4.22	5.12	3.95	3.34	3.93	3.64
8 :	4.02	5.18	4.08	3.34	4.00	3.70
15 :	4.07	4.22	4.01	3.55	3.90	3.52
22 :	4.01	3.51	4.02	3.28	4.37	3.28
Chicago						
August	4.23	6.44	3.00	---	---	---
September	5.50	5.11	3.74	---	3.91	3.37
Week ended: October 1 :	4.59	4.96	3.42	3.26	3.38	3.30
8 :	4.31	5.19	3.41	3.01	3.76	3.70
15 :	3.94	4.47	3.84	3.04	4.39	3.49
22 :	3.08	3.70	3.71	3.23	4.41	3.49

Compiled from the New York Daily Fruit Reporter and the Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 10.--Apples, eastern and midwestern: Wholesale price per bushel, 2-1/2 inches minimum size, for stock of generally good quality and condition (U.S. No. 1 when quoted), at New York and Chicago, August-October, 1947 and 1948

Market and week ended	Delicious		McIntosh		Rhode Island Greening		Wealthy	
	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York								
Eastern								
August 27	---	---	3.67	3.75	---	---	1.91	1.78
September 3	3.56	---	3.47	3.62	2.06	1.88	2.22	1.58
10	3.83	3.62	3.25	3.53	1.94	2.16	1.94	2.19
17	3.38	---	3.32	2.94	2.08	2.00	2.03	---
24	3.52	3.40	3.05	2.92	1.67	2.25	1.88	---
October 1	3.28	3.65	3.02	2.68	2.22	2.50	2.00	---
8	2.90	3.29	3.15	2.78	1.98	2.50	1.75	---
15	2.88	3.28	3.09	2.78	2.16	2.52	---	---
22	2.44	2.94	2.85	2.95	2.15	2.65	---	---
Chicago								
Midwestern								
August 27	---	3.68	---	3.38	3.45	2.75	3.04	2.00
September 3	---	4.38	2.31	2.32	3.54	---	2.81	2.10
10	4.06	4.56	---	2.56	---	2.83	3.12	2.19
17	---	4.52	---	2.88	3.75	2.94	3.31	2.58
24	---	4.00	2.91	2.78	3.08	2.54	2.82	2.79
October 1	3.18	4.44	2.85	2.82	2.78	2.40	2.62	2.65
8	3.25	4.04	2.66	2.85	2.71	2.35	---	2.31
15	---	---	2.52	2.66	2.71	2.17	1.75	---
22	---	3.50	2.31	2.72	2.29	2.69	---	---

Compiled from records of Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 11.--Tree nuts: Production in important States, average 1937-46, annual 1947, and indicated 1948 ^{1/}

Crop	Average	1947	Indicated
	1937-46		1948
	Tons	Tons	Tons
Almonds, California	20,490	29,200	29,600
Filberts, Oregon and Washington :	4,945	8,800	7,290
Walnuts, California and Oregon ..	64,060	64,600	71,500
Pecans, total (12 States)	54,738	59,320	84,842
Total of above	144,233	161,920	193,232
Pecans			
Improved varieties	23,328	22,435	38,374
Wild or seedling varieties ...:	31,410	36,885	46,468

^{1/} For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

Table 12.-Plums and prunes: Production in important States, average 1937-46, annual 1947 and preliminary 1948, also utilization of prunes, average 1937-46, annual 1947, and preliminary 1948

State	Plums and prunes production 1/			State	Prunes, utilization		
	Average	1947	Prelim- inary		Average	1947	Prelim- inary
	1937-46		1948		1937-46		1948
	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons
<u>Plums</u>	<u>Fresh basis</u>				<u>Fresh basis</u>		
Michigan	4,290	4,000	3,500	Idaho	18,810	34,100	19,200
California	75,100	74,000	66,000	Washington ..	14,151	12,830	11,400
				Oregon	20,030	14,800	23,200
				Canned 3/			
				Idaho	160	2,900	100
<u>Prunes</u>				Washington ..	6,656	9,570	9,000
Idaho	19,380	37,000	22,300	Oregon	22,220	13,700	8,000
Washington, all	24,580	23,100	21,400	Frozen			
Eastern Washington :	15,870	19,100	19,100	Washington ..	4/887	150	100
Western Washington :	8,710	4,000	2,300	Oregon	4/5,733	1,100	800
Oregon, all	84,790	34,400	48,800	Other			
Eastern Oregon	14,880	18,900	19,700	Processed			
Western Oregon	69,910	15,500	29,100	Washington :	278	200	300
				Oregon	830	400	---
	<u>Dried basis 5/</u>				<u>Dried basis 5/</u>		
California	206,000	201,000	177,000	Washington ..	565	100	---
				Oregon	9,180	300	1,600

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. These quantities are not included in utilization figures. 2/ Includes quantities used in farm household. 3/ Includes small quantities frozen in some years prior to 1941. 4/ Short-time average. 5/ The drying ratio in California is about 2-1/2 pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried; in Washington and Oregon, from 3 to 4 pounds fresh to 1 pound dried.

Table 13.-Figs and olives: Condition on October 1 and production, average 1937-46, annual 1947 and indicated 1948

Crop and State	Production 1/			Condition October 1		
	Average	1947	Indicated	Average	1947	Indicated
	1937-46		1948	1937-46		1948
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Percent	Percent	Percent
<u>Figs</u>						
California, dried	2/32,100	2/38,000	---	81	85	75
California, not dried :	15,730	16,000	---			
<u>Olives</u>						
California	45,400	40,000	---	56	48	67

1/ For some areas in certain years, production includes some quantities not harvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Dry basis.

Table 14.-Peaches: Production, by geographic divisions, average 1937-46, annual 1947, and indicated 1948 1/

Division	Average: 1937-46:	1947	Indicated: 1948	Division	Average: 1937-46:	1947	Indicated 1948
	: 1,000	1,000	1,000		: 1,000	1,000	1,000
	: bushels	bushels	bushels		: bushels	bushels	bushels
New England	212	280	235	Pacific	2,628	3,668	2,805
Middle Atlantic ..	4,686	4,977	4,471	Other <u>2/</u>	158	---	---
E. N. Central ...	6,073	8,458	6,295				
W. N. Central ...	752	1,300	912	U. S. TOTAL :	66,725	82,603	67,467
S. Atlantic	13,336	18,073	11,012				
E. S. Central ...	3,955	4,371	3,028	California ..	27,373	33,336	31,336
W. S. Central ...	4,645	4,650	4,232	Clingstone :	16,776	21,377	21,085
Mountain	2,908	3,490	3,141	Freestone :	10,597	11,959	10,251

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Includes Iowa, Nebraska, Arizona, and Nevada. Estimates of peach production for these States discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

Table 15.-Pears: Production, by geographic divisions and on Pacific Coast, average 1937-46, annual 1947, and indicated 1948 1/

Division	Average: 1937-46:	1947	Indicated: 1948	Pacific Coast	Average: 1937-46:	1947	Indicated 1948
	: 1,000	1,000	1,000		: 1,000	1,000	1,000
	: bushels	bushels	bushels		: bushels	bushels	bushels
New England	105	121	76	Washington, :			
Middle Atlantic ..	1,361	1,222	735	Total ..:	7,056	8,305	6,008
E. N. Central ...	1,913	1,435	981	Bartlett ..	5,156	6,156	4,158
W. N. Central ...	372	315	319	Other	1,900	2,149	1,850
S. Atlantic	1,397	1,330	1,246	Oregon, Total:	4,314	5,724	4,679
E. S. Central ...	1,064	955	869	Bartlett ..	1,775	1,975	1,809
W. S. Central ...	914	1,022	854	Other	2,539	3,749	2,870
Mountain	388	507	341	Calif., Total:	11,038	14,376	10,250
Pacific	11,370	14,029	10,687	Bartlett ..	9,663	12,334	8,917
Other <u>2/</u>	300	---	---	Other	1,375	2,042	1,333
				Total :			
U. S. TOTAL	30,222	35,312	26,358	Bartlett ..	16,594	20,465	14,884
				Total other :	5,814	7,940	6,053

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Includes Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Iowa, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada. Estimates of pear production for these States discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

Table 16.—Grapes: Production in important States; average 1937-46, annual 1947, and indicated 1948 1/

State	Average : 1937-46 :	1947 :	Indicated : 1948 :	State and variety	Average : 1937-46 :	1947 :	Indicated : 1948 :
	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	55,360	60,000	60,800	Arkansas	8,570	12,600	11,100
New Jersey	2,250	1,900	1,700	Arizona	970	1,100	800
Penn.	16,330	18,100	16,600	Washington	13,150	21,400	23,500
Ohio	17,190	15,400	11,000	Oregon	1,350	1,500	1,600
Indiana	2,500	2,400	2,400	Other States 2/	17,570	---	---
Illinois	3,700	3,200	3,200	California			
Michigan	33,820	42,500	28,000	Wine	575,100	517,000	609,000
Iowa	3,090	2,600	3,000	Tab.	482,200	620,000	606,000
Missouri	5,570	3,800	3,700	Raisin	1,448,100	1,735,000	1,558,000
Kansas	2,350	1,900	2,400	Dried 3/	255,050	315,000	---
Virginia	1,810	1,800	2,300	Not dried	427,900	475,000	---
N. Carolina	5,300	5,600	5,600				
W. Virginia	1,325	900	1,500	Total California	2,505,400	2,872,000	2,773,000
Georgia	1,870	2,600	2,900	TOTAL			
S. Carolina	1,160	1,100	1,100	UNITED STATES	2,701,135	3,072,400	2,956,200

1/ For some States in certain years production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ "Other States" include Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Oklahoma, Texas, Idaho, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah. Estimates of grape production for these States discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop. 3/ Dried basis.

Table 17.—Grapes, California: Weighted average auction price per lug box, at New York and Chicago, August-October, 1947 and 1948

Market and		Seedless		Red Malaga		Ribier		Malaga		Tokay	
week ended		1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
NEW YORK											
August	27	2.19	3.01	2.26	2.94	2.56	3.65	1.67	---	3.63	---
September	3	2.82	3.14	2.48	2.69	2.87	3.48	1.95	3.12	2.89	---
	10	2.57	2.95	2.09	2.85	2.61	3.57	1.72	2.66	2.35	4.13
	17	2.90	2.11	2.41	3.01	2.72	2.67	1.88	1.75	2.20	3.77
	24	2.23	2.23	1.77	3.12	2.23	2.70	1.66	1.72	1.95	4.02
October	1	2.11	2.52	1.57	3.72	2.20	2.97	1.48	1.62	1.85	3.60
	8	2.47	3.37	1.57	2.14	2.40	3.35	1.54	1.94	1.86	3.06
	15	2.95	3.14	---	---	2.89	2.82	1.68	2.34	2.12	2.20
	22	4.00	2.86	3.25	---	4.17	2.37	2.65	2.19	2.34	1.77
CHICAGO											
August	27	1.97	2.90	2.22	2.54	2.21	2.99	1.35	---	3.03	---
September	3	2.25	2.59	2.04	2.38	2.35	2.89	1.45	2.35	2.36	---
	10	2.43	2.17	1.33	3.29	2.26	3.11	1.65	1.65	2.23	4.01
	17	2.42	2.06	2.06	3.43	2.92	3.32	1.67	1.56	1.75	4.33
	24	2.27	2.09	1.50	3.03	1.98	2.50	1.42	1.50	1.79	3.42
October	1	2.12	2.29	1.43	---	2.11	2.59	1.46	1.80	1.66	2.95
	8	2.56	2.83	---	---	1.99	2.56	1.49	2.08	1.82	2.27
	15	3.20	3.07	---	---	2.61	2.40	1.81	1.95	2.16	2.17
	22	3.37	2.89	2.65	---	3.77	2.47	2.84	2.17	1.60	1.75

Compiled from the New York Daily Fruit Reporter and the Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 18.—Fruits and nuts: Cold-storage holdings, October 1, 1948,
with comparisons

Group and commodity	October 1 average 1943-47	October 1 1947	September 1 1948	October 1 1948
	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>
<u>Frozen fruits</u>				
Apples	---	28,306	16,018	14,342
Apricots	---	21,799	13,304	12,169
Blackberries	19,611	21,036	12,208	12,990
Blueberries	---	12,247	4,961	8,548
Cherries	51,423	72,923	76,174	70,243
Grapes	---	6,249	7,771	10,870
Peaches	---	47,066	18,710	28,856
Plums and prunes	---	12,639	4,835	6,979
Raspberries	22,120	28,958	28,381	28,237
Strawberries	41,404	61,491	112,757	103,713
Young, Logan, and Boysenberries ...	12,514	17,460	14,363	14,360
Fruit juices and purees	---	22,447	24,136	25,348
All other frozen fruits	210,325	50,200	37,947	38,252
Total frozen fruits	357,397	402,821	371,565	374,907
<u>Miscellaneous</u>				
Fresh fruits (excluding apples and pears)	---	31,627	29,490	33,187
Dried and evaporated fruits	91,216	87,179	63,877	51,251
Tree nuts in the shell	---	14,978	20,561	13,609
Nutmeats (tree nuts)	---	25,432	26,437	22,478
	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>
<u>Fresh fruits.</u>				
Apples, western, standard boxes ...	---	6,535	78	520
Apples, western, other containers ..	---	776	10	59
Apples, eastern, bushel baskets ...	---	1,459	60	1,546
Apples, eastern, other containers ..	---	1,665	66	2,692
Total apples, bushels	8,126	10,435	214	4,317
Pears, Bartlett, packed boxes	365	169	139	347
Pears, Bartlett, loose boxes	2,121	1,061	2,281	2,222
Pears, all others, boxes	3,200	5,274	99	1,286
Pears, bushel baskets	174	135	33	27
Total pears, bushels	5,860	6,639	2,552	3,882

Compiled from reports of the Production and Marketing Administration.

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